On Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the teaster of O. Angevine No 165 Eighth av. The fire caught from the flue leading from the steam engine in the basament. The firemen were promptly on the ground and by their well directed efforts speedily extinguished the fluxes. The building was owned by Jacob Hertzell and is insured for \$2,500. Mr. Angevine is insured for \$5,000 on his stock in the Greenwich Insurance Co. The rooms of Mr. Huylar, Deguarrelan Artist, were slightly damaged. Damage to building and stock about \$1,000. FIRE IN BROOKLYS.

On Saturday mern ng a fire broke out in a frame house in Nevy st. near Tillery, owned by Missaad Brown, and oc-cupied by John Grady, as a liquor store. Mr. Brown fived the upper part The flames communicated with Meagher Hall on one side, owned and occupied by Daniel Gillen, as

Hall on one side, owned and occupied by Daniel titlen, as a licener store, and to the dwelling house on the other, owned by William Descan and occupied by his own farmily and that of William Grange and Edward Scally. The three buildings were totally destroyed.

Mr. Gillen's loss is about \$2,500—insured for \$1,000. Mr. Desgan's loss is about \$2,000—insured for \$200 on the house, in New York, and for \$200 on the furniture in the Long Island Insurance Company. Mr. Brown lost about \$1,200—insured for \$200, and Mr. Grady lost about \$600. The damage sustained by the families will reach to about \$1,000 more.

\$1,000 more.

Shortly after the above there was an alarm in the Vth
District, which was occasioned by the burning of a stable,
in Water st. near Gold. It was extinguished without much damage. There were several other slarms during the day, but no

dunege of consequence was occasioned.

HAMILTON and ROSSVILLE, Butler County, Ohio. have consolidated and form the City of Hamilton with 2.6.6 inhab

Gen A. W. Rilley of Rochester is speaking for Temperance in the South-West.

Nomination for the Jensey Cert Chanter Elec-tion.—Both the Whig and Democratic City Conventions publicly armounced their nominations on Saturday night. Their Conventions had met on two or three different evenings during the week, and had agreed upon the nomi-nations to be made, but had waited for the other Conven-tion to announce its nomination first; as amendments to their own tickets might be deemed expedient. The tick-ets new are as follows:

tes new are as follows:

Wing-For Mayor David 8. Manuers, re-nominated; for Collector, P. C. Dainner; for School Superintendent, Lewis Colby; for Assessors, Isaac Van Saun, Ira Clark, Dringeration for Mayor, Alexander H. Wallis; for Collector, Lorenzo Jaquins; for School Superintendent, Lewis Colby; for Assessors, Samuel Bridgart, Peter D. Vroefe.

room. The places designated for holdring the elections are is follows:

First Word-The Hook and Ladder House in Sussex at
Second Word-The Engine House at the junction of

York and Gregory sta.

Third Ward-Recevelt's building in Grove at , near

Mercer at. Fourth Ward-The Engine in South Ninth at , near Newark av.
The election will take place to morrow, April 11.

The election will have place to morrow, April 18 DEFESTREST NONEVATION—Mr. Lorenzo Jaquios, ex-Sheriff of Hudson County, an old and respected caison of Jersey City, has been nominated as an independent condidate for the office of Collector. Although a Whig in his politics, his nomination has been acquiesced in by the Democratic City Convention, and the prospects are that he will be elected by a large majority. He is now one of the Assessors, and has always performed his duties faithfully.

to 27. Superior Court—Published on Saturday.

WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.
A special meeting of this Committee was held on Saturday evening at the Brondway House, Justice James H. Welsh presiding. After the transaction of the usual incidental business and some other matters, the Chairman of the Committee introduced to the members Sanator Brooks, of the Legislature. Mr. B. returned his thanks for the compliment paid to him by a body of which to was for four years a member, referred to the present political candition of the country, and to the feeling which provailed among the Whigs of the State. His remarks were received with applause, and Judge Weigh responded in behalf of the Committee showing the condition of affairs in this City, and thanking Sonator B. for his attendance. The Committee broke up shortly afterward, but not before partaking of a collation.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. E. L. Tinkelpaugh arrived last evening in el days from San Jam, with 463 passengers and \$671,480 in gold on freight. She experience d severe gales from the north most of the passage, notice in her list of passengers the names of the Hon Mr. Duer and family, a member of Congress from Madison Co. in this State, and recently U.S. Conunt at Valparaiso, at mber of the San Francisco bar Col W II Russell the first Secretary of State for California under Col. Fremont; Col. Rabbitt, Secretary of State for Utah Territory, bearer of dispatches from Gov. Young, Cook and family, of the banking firm of Palmer, Cook & Co. of San Francisco. We are indebted to the gentlemanly Purser of the Star of

he West for the prompt delivery of favors.

The following is her specie list:

CENTRAL AMERICA.

from Our Own Correspondent. GRANADA, Thursday, March 16, 1854.

My last, dated at Virgin Bay, was written in much haste, and under circumstances which rendered it impossible to to more than give a very crude idea of the melancholly went which it announced. Since then I have spent the nest of my time in this city. Sunday last, the 19th inst., was the day chosen for pub-

bhing the severance of Nicaragua from the confederacy with the other States of Central America, and declaring lerseif a Republic. Early in the merning exanons were granged in the Plaza, and the military in full naiform paaded to assist in the ceremonies. The bells of the cathe drai pealed out their loud invitations to "la Misa," where the pricats in full robes were assembled—the sounds being again and again echoed from the various mailer churches. After mass the formal announcemen was proclaimed that "now, henceforth and forever, Ecarsgus should be a "free and independent Re-Nearagus should be a "free and independent Republic." The cannon thundered the people should Vive la Republica de Nicaragua, and throughout the day and up to a late hour of the night, the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, discharging of fire rockets at intervals was kept up. In the evening a grand ball was given, be which only the aristocracy was invited, and a very billionst affair it was. A magnificent support was presented at which patriotic tonats were used, and among bees the following in reference to Cesta Rica, Sr. Don bionisio Chamorro, who had but just returned from his writtens mission there, being present: "Costa Rica and Niearagua—May the differences between them be specifyly adjusted to the satisfaction of each." The Constitution of the new Republic makes the term of the President four years instead of two, and confers all nest unlimited powers upon him, which the Schale has no jower to check. The army has been greatly increased, withe pay more than doubled. The soldiers formarly actived but two rials per day, out of which they were supposed to each most the pay more than doubled. The soldiers formarly actived but two rials per day, out of which they were supplied to provide themselves with the scanty doshing thich they were accessemed to wear new they receive har reals, and have quite a smart uniform furnished them ratis. The daily expense of the army at present is estimated at \$7.50, independent of arms and aumunition; and the tutire revenue of Nicaragua is insufficient to defray its smount alone.

The Commissioner which the Government sent to Costa.

Commissioner which the Government sent to Costa

to pass over in silence. This is the reasoning of a great parties of the people.

I have just been told by a person this moment acrived from Leen, that information had reached there, that Serier don Finnelser Die Zupate was at Tigre Island in commented of a party of 300 well armed men, awaiting the arrival of another purry which was to join him, and that he would proceed in a lew days to Leon to take for libe possession of that dity. This news has created a great tensation here. By the next steamer, judging from present appearance, I shall have news of a most interesting character to ecommodelse, and with my next letter, (anless I should in the mean time receive at least one Tribute from your office for I have seen but one in the past four months.) I shall take my leave of your readers. C. S. B.

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

WAR NOT YET DECLARED.

NO MORE FIGHTING ON THE DANUBE.

DEPRESSION IN BREADSTUFFS.

COTTON HEAVY.

Dates: Liverpool and London, March 25.

The Cunard steamer Europa, which left Liverpool on Saturday, March 25, at 4 P. M., arrived at this port at 34 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The West India Mail steamer Trent, with the mails from Chagres to Feb. 23. Jamaica 26, and other West India islands, had arrived at Southampton. Advices from Constantinople state that the tripartite

treaty between the Porte and England and France was signed on the 12th ult. According to advices from St. Petersburg, the Russian Government proposes publishing various doc-

uments on the Eastern question. Among the documents destined for publication are some letters written by Prince Albert The Duke of Cambridge, and a numerous staff of

officers, left London on the 24th ult. for the East. On his way through France, the Duke will be entertained by the Emperor Napoleon, at the Tuileries -Geo. Brown had left London on the previous day, on route for the East.

THE STATE OF EUROPE. From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, March 23, 1854.

The best information from the seat of war is found in the correspondence of the German Weekly Medical Journal of Vienna. The surgeons in the Turkish camp at Kalafat and Rustchuk are very impartial to their reports and give a complete refutation and most explicit desial to the boasting Russian bulletin about the destruction of the river flotilla. It is by means of these river boats and steamers that the army around Widgin sets all the preemities and even comforts of life from Constantinopie; and all the examonading of the Russians has not for one moment interrupted this valuable mode of communication. As to the future plans of Prince Gorchakoff, there are two different versions according to the first, he is to try the passage of the Danube while the Austrians occupy the Principalities in his rear-of course not with hostile intentions. The second and more probable version is, that the Czer anticipates an attack of the Auglo-French auxiliaries on Besearabia, which would cut off Prince Gorchakoff's army from Russia and force it either to surrender, or to throw itself upon the neutral territory of Transylvania. To meet such an emergency, Lieut Gereral Osten Sacken is fortifying an intrenched camp for sixty thousand men at Fokshany in Moldavia, between the Screth and the Pruth. The Russians seem now to have received orders to keep on the defeasive, though a recent proclamation of Omer Pasha-who, by the by, is much disgusted at the orders which forbid him to fail upon the Russians-exherting the army of Kalafat to resist sedulously the imminent attack of the enemy, seems to indicate that the plan to storm Kalafat in order to renew the negot a loas afterward, has not yet been abandoned. As long as war is not yet declared, Lord Redcliffe continues to temper the plans of the Turkish Generalissimo.

Namik Pashs has at last succeeded in contracting a loan for the Porte to the amount of £2,500,000, payable in fifteen years, at the rate of six per cent. interest.

The bouse of Rothschild has taken the loan at 85. Austria has not yet declared herself. One of her most eminent statesmen lately complained in a converland and France. Austria's policy, he said cannot be otherwise than a policy of neutrality. Austria has no interest in Russian aggrandizement, but she has likewise no interest lo strongthening Turkey, since should Tarkey indeed become strong enough to resist Russia, she might, with her s) mpathies for Kossuth turn her forces against Austria, which cannot wish to see a second Mohammed or Solimen or Amurath under the walls of Vienna. Prussia has in a dull and blunt way openly declared that she will remain neutral, though her neutrality is in fact an abdication of her European position as a great power. Several Prussian patriots in high official rank, have warned the King and pointed to the possible coasequence, viz : a spolistion of Prussia for the indemniention of France and England.

The disclosure of the " Confidential Correspondence has made a deep impression on the public, which in general is not content with the vacillating conduct of the ministers. Disraeli charged them with either credulity or connivance : the plea of credulity is now impossible, and there are few who will not believe in the connivance of Lords Aberdeen, Clarendon, Palmerston and John Russell.

Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and all the members of the Peace Society have often told us that war is i npossible on account of the financial difficulties of almost all the European states, since the moneyed classes would scarcely favor any war loan, war being so much opposed to their interest. But suddenly we see Austria, Turkey, Prussia and France simultaneously in the market, and all of them, even bankrupt Austria, have found the fonds required. Sweden and Denmark and porhaps even England, will seen follow, and an ener nous capital will be abs racted from commerce in the course of a few months. Money already bogins to be tight; a financial crisis is looming in the future for Austria and even perhaps for France.

Spain remains in the same sawe of suspense as it has been for the last two months. Officers continue to be extled, journalists imprisoned; and the constitutional guarantees suspended. In Denmark the administration is at a dead lock; the King cannot find a ministry to carry out his views, and the Chamber cannot force the King to give them up. In Sweden the King is a partizan of Russia, white his son, the Crown-Prince, makes opposition to his father, of course only in order to become popular. A similar course is to be seen in Prussis, where the heir apparent to the throne, the Prince

to pass over in eitence. This is the cossening of a great. Fragon are deleged with assurances of Austria's cooperation with the Western powers, while all the blame is reserved for Pressia, though the King of Prussia acts entirely in concert with Francis Joseph. even according to the Vienna papers. We are credibly informed that the am wer to the ultimatum has not arrived from St. Petersburg and that probably there is ro answer to be expected. The Czar makes no raply the authors of the Western powers.

As to the Greek insurrection, we cannot get correct information. Letters from Athens state that it is spreading and that bands of Greeks are incessatly crossing the frontiers from the Kingdom; but according to news from Corfu it is already suppressed.

The Russians are reported to have obstructed the

POSITION OF THE GREAT POWERS.

The Monitor has lost no time in continuing, by the authority of the French Government, the statement which had been published a few days before by this journal, to the effect that, on the failure of the secret and confidential proposale addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the British Ministry, that Sovereign turned his overtures to France, and received from Louis Napoleou a similar refusal. We may said to these facts, which are indistinctly stated by the organ of the French Government, that these propositions were not made by the Emperor Nicholas in person to the French Minister at his Court, as they had been made to Sir Hamilton Seymour, but that they were communicated in conversation by M de Kischeff, the Russian Minister in Facis, to the Emperor of the French, who received them with the cantion which is a part of his chercity of the significant of the significant of the contrast of Europe and to the alliance of this country which coses him high honor. This circumstance was all that could be desired to complete the case against the Emperor Nicholas, and to give the finishing stroke to the domestration of his bad faith. In his most secret communications with the envoys of this country he affected to context his mean secret communications with the envoys of this country he affected to context his the East, and to get passession of Tunts—he uniformly ministrated had the expension of the country dominant had been offered in four monitorial proposals. The unified had been of delay rised when he found that England was not to be completed by when he found that England with the received or colored to content had been offered as a formation of the country. Personal had been offered to content had been offered to content had been offered to content had been offered to be made to the country of the country. Personal had been offered to

assurances of neutrality and confidence to a power which announces that it will return no answer at all to the summons of the Wessura Cabinets, and thus gives the signal of war. Austria, we are happy to learn, centinues firm in the course she has hitherto pursued in conjunction with her allies, and it is not her fault if Germany is not already united by clover firs to the policy of the Western Powers. There is no reason to attach credit to the report that a separate offensive and defensive alliance has been conclude between Prusia and Australia for the par pose of maintaining an armed neutrality; for in all the more recent part of these transactions the wavering con out of Prussia has offered no inducement to found any alliance on her tromises. The read principle which mest liance on her promises. The real principle which mess simulately make its strength felt to rough all obstacles is nitimately make its strength feit through all obstacles is, the public opinion and national spirit of the German author. It is that which must ere long dispel these ancertainties, and vindicate the independence of the country, and, although we observe that even our own observations on these subjects are garbled before they are allowed to circulate through the German press, we have no doubt that nough excepts and is diffused abroad to make the people of Germany feel that England and France look to them well as a present of the country of the

While we acknowledge with satisfaction the effect produced throughout Europe by the "secret "and confidential" correspondence of Russia with this country, we are not less gratified by the additional proof it has afforded us of the sincerity of the allies in our common cause. this country, we are not less gratified by the additional proof it has afforded us of the sincerity of the French alliance. The Emeror of Russia, no globb, expected when he challenged the British Ministers to produce these documents either that they had been kept secret from the French Cabinet, or that they would in some manner contribute to impair the mutual consideration been unterly disappointed, but, on the contrary, this incident has furnished to both Governments, and to the public in both countries, irrefragable evidence to each of the good faith of their respective ally: and the case is rendered stronger by this fact that the propositions of Russia were in both instances made separately, and separately rejected. We do not besistate to declare that the conduct of the Emperor Louis Napoleon in this transaction deservedly as reason to hope that all his dealings may be regulated by the tame strict observance of good faith. As a representative of menarchical principles and of those seathments which eaght to be met with upon thrones, it is impossible not to draw a contrast between the honest first met so the conduct of the possible not to draw a contrast between the honest first of a revolution, and the character which the most orthodex Emperor Nicholes has carned for integrity, or the Ring of Prussia for an enlightened consideration of the public interests. They have contrived to place Louis Napoleon immeasurably above the position in which that seathers and his moderation in the exercise of his power abread, have done were to raise his character and to consolidate his power than if he had instance the exploits of his uncle, and filled the world with his fame.

From The Loudon Times March N

initiated the exploits of his uncis, and filled the world with his fame.

From The Lordon Times March 24

Although he authentic information has yet been received of the Emperor of Russia's answer to the ultimatum of the Western Fowers, and the intelligence populshed by several journals on this point has been in anticipation of the event several circumstances of comparatively minor importance mark the steady progress of events to that outsiarophe which the passions and the obstinacy of a single man have unhappily rendered inevitable. The automoment commend in this journal that the governments of England and Fraces had resolved to summon Russit to pleage berself in six days to evaluate the Principalities, on pain of a declaration of war, appears to have reached S. Fetersburg before the conner who was the bearer of that message; for although we did not publish the fact until the Commissioner which the Government sent to Cotta
The Cotta
The Commissioner which the Government sent to Cotta
The Cott

preparations for defense in the Baltic provinces and i² cause of the struggle would remain as powerful as before, Finland, while she has exerted all her diplomatic indused, not without some Separance of success, in Berlin and be inevitable, perhaps before two or three years had passed.

Nienne whose some appearance of success, in Delian Vienna Meanwhile, however, the deste have been steadily approaching their destination six Charles Namer having first conveyed his powerful squadrum to Winga Sound favored by a south wear wind which he is the chips to carecast of Saveden in limits more than forty eight hears, has now arrived at Copenhagen, where he handed at once to pay his respects to the King of Donmack. It is probable that our true the whole four our extend the Bullio, by the Belt or by the Savend, and we have information that four French chips of the line, including the Australia, a screw steamer of 100 gans, are on their way from Toulon and Brest to bim Admiral Napot's fing. In the Black Sot the Retribute and the Caron have been dispatched to recent Retribute a and the Caton have been dispatched to recom-neiter the moude of the Danaba, and it is said to remove. If necessary by lorge, the obstacles which the Russians

to news from Corfu it is already suppressed.

The Russians are reported to have obstructed the mouth of the Datuie by a stockade. The English steamer Retribution and the French Caton have been, therefore, united from Beison Bay to recognitive and its case the report about prove trace to destroy the stockade. Six Charles Napier is most nations to commence besilities to be in Coopenhegon, his deed in Wingo Bay, at the mouth of the Swedish river Gotta.

I inclose the report of the Halian Society, which has just the mouth of the Swedish river Gotta.

I inclose the report of the Halian Society, which has just been published and has not yet appeared in the public papers. The first most able and claimly all the statement which he are included in the crisis, is written by Magnoi, and derives additional interest from the fact the public papers of the result, is written by Magnoi, and derives additional interest from the fact especially as it openly amounces a juling in Italy.

POSITION OF THE GREAT POWERS.

The Magnoid of the French Government, the statement which hed been published a few days before by this journal, to the offset that on the failure of the secret and soundanding of the French Government, the statement which hed been published a few days before by the journal to the offset that on the failure of the secret and soundanding of the French Government, the statement which hed been published as few days before by the journal to the offset that on the failure of the secret and soundanding of the French Government, the statement which he are missioned by Magnoid and the statement which he are the magnoid of the published and the secret and soundanding days the statement which he are missioned as a substant of the published and the statement which he are the substant which he are th of victors, in some degree efficient from memory the sean salors insincerily and the deplerable consequences of her former policy. Unlargely unless the energy of the country can be eroused to assert its independence and its right to a place among the civilized nations of Europe in this center, the Prussion Cabinet appears determined to act on the precedent of 1795 rather than on that of 1813, and to separate itself altogether from the came in which this country is engaged. We have still, however, too much respect for the sense and patriotism of the Germans to believe that they can resign themselves to play so tame, and at the same time so perilous a part, or to feel indifference when their honor and their interests are so nearly at stake.

We are teld that stready, in Northern Germany, large numbers of persons are repairing to Kiel, in the hope of seeing the magnificent naval armament which will probably seeing the magnificent naval armament which will probably see by Jing in those laland Gorman wavers, and we have no deals that the instanciare enthusiasm of the people will be excited by the reflection that this fleet has entered those seas on no hostile errand to Gormany. Its presence is the pledge of the opening of the Baltic and the independence of the North. What, on the contrary, would be their pesition if Russia held by her maritime enperiority in the Baltic complete possession of that sea, as she must do if the Vestern Fewers were not resolved to cooking ber wildin the shelity of her own cousts? What, again, would be the fate of Dantrie, Stettin, Memel and Labeck if German interests were sacrificed to the demands of Russia, and the whole north coast of Pomerania closed by blockede? It is impossible that the presence of this fact of outflow to armind the North Germans that the theater of war is at their own doors, and that their independence is involved in the success of the Western Powers. It rests mainly with them and their Gorman must to decide whether this war is to be long or short, pullons to Europe, or decivity of such an enterprise, and or have relactantly but receivedly challenged us to take the part which belits this country in such an enterprise, and all yet England or Russia, for to halt between the two is to forfeit the confidence of both.

THE CRISIS-CIALY. We are teld that already, in Northern Germany, large

THE CRISIS-PITALY.

THE CRISIS—ITALIA

From The Morbidy Record of the Friends of Italy
With feverish anxiety Italy is watching the crisis. The
wer oned fairly began, Italy, it can hardly be doubted,
will again rise and assert her own claims to life. We
commit no imprudence in earling this, we are not betray
increases: we speak on rational grounds open to all ing secrets; we speak of rational grounds open to an There is so wast en amount of scattering going on in Italy, and so universal and powerful an aspiration toward a bester state of things, that it would be very strange if Italy did not avail benself of the opportunity offered to her; strange if, when the powers are going to war for Turkey's rights of independence, the Italian patriots should not his wise feel the moment come for reasserting ir own country's rights.

helr own country's rights.

Should that event occur, what should be the thought and set of every Englishman? We have no hestation in

and act of every Englishman ! a wering sympathy and help.

and act of every Englishman? We have no heast-aron in at wering sympathy and help.

There are positicians who give us a precisely contrary answer. Some, who were loud yesterday in proclaiming the indefensible rights of Italy, who even found it impossible to undestand how the Italian people could so long and patiently andure their yoke—these violently reprove to day any thought of a national rising in Italy. They up hold the immoral attribute language of the French Emmeror. They are even ready to three on repression from the ellied Western powers. Why? Because they believe that they may get Austria to side with them against Russia. Even as politicians, they are practically wrong. Austria is by necessity Russian. Some is Russian, because the principle is the Russian one, despotian. She is Russian fere with Roman, Tuscan and Natpolitan concerns, while the must and will interfere with Roman, Tuscan and Natpolitan concerns. She is Russian, because a compa how been recently signed in Olmatz, binding Austria to keep neutral as long as possible, and to unmask herself only in the event of the concerning Turkish army threst-ming to cross the Prath, or of Secisive Russian victories opening the way to a distant beautre. opering Turkish army threatening to cross the Prath, or of feedsive Russian victories opening the way to a dismamberment of the Turkish Empire. She is Russian because the dengers which would be threatened by hostilities of the Western powers are impending on her from Russia, while, on the other side. England and France-cross, Russia alone con assist her in crocking a Hungarian insurrectionary movement. She is Russian, bucause nearly the half of her subjects belong to the Siavonitan stock, and could certify be subverted by Russian intrinses gold and tendencies. Austria will adopt the plan of an armed neutrality, the will avail herself of the item symptoms of agitation in Servia and in Rossola for the purpose of invading those provinces. She will say that she is holding them for Turkey, and pertecting them from the consevading there provinces. She will say that she is not against them for Tarkey, and protecting them from the consequences of the Greek movement. Government may choose to call this an educate, it is a substraint. An armed neutrality, supported by a large body of troops on the Transalvanian frontier mass keep in a sequice an equal number of Turkish forces and diver them from the field of battle. Markethis, too the two provinces which she is bent on occupying for Turkey, are really the two which, in case of a dismanderment, she would claim for she is bent on occupying for Turkey, are r which, in case of a dismemberment, she we So much for the mere politician we should take higher

besself.

So much for the mere politician: we should take higher ground. Are we about to light against Receive despotson, while we rebote American despotson? Are we going to assert the non-interference principle, as against Receive on ichall of Anstrian tyranny is Puly or assessment? It England a beauter to be the terror of the American in the case, the terror of pairiots in the west of Europe? Do we mean to earberk in that most selemn undertaking a war, without a principle to teach its where lies right or wrong, with asthing to guide our effects but a temperary policy and a mistaken interest. This were linked a delibling flictuph a war. Is there as moral sense left modular in our hearts? Is the confidence of the aution mortgan of an anatomic Katser. This is the question we have, in all carnestness, to ask our countrymen this is the question which a five people may stroly a kest a superable two context. In the endocution which a five people may stroly a kest a superable two contexts. In the endocution who answer for England committee that the reply given while in you might will have to be defended when the dust of intelligence has riser. French diple may have a power massed on the December cup of data; it proclaims the will codoes thought. Let right and linearly be mached. If Austria sides and Receive against the competence of the Assarial forms and Receive against the competence of the large and Receive when a policy. Are we us interest that the case and Receive against the competence of a substrate which is being at the same time to the case of the Assarian curporal. What has a we going in Turbey for I be caused or candern one or and one of the Receive and the codor of an observed the substrate when the case of the Assarian curporal.

cause of the struggle would remain as powerful as before, leace would be as impossible as before two or three years had passed. No, we should not be Tarkey to end, and forever, that state of things, dangerous as well as which which has arisen from the criminal violation by others of that principle of non intervention proclaimed by us in 1801. The principle was valueless, and worse than valueless, if not equally binding on all. It did not bind all. It became an obtanction in the way of every advance that might be desired by Ergland, or by any other liberal power, and a pleting of security to all despoits powers in any wrong it raised them to attempt. One violation successed another. Every noble attempt in liberty a name was stifled. The European Continent was considered as a field open to absolute on creachments. Foland, Hungary, Italy, were crushed. We held back for peace sake. We were merally and political in wrong, had we made our stand against the first violation of international liberty, many noble nations would have been spaced, and we should not have now to throw British gold and British blood into the scale of the Eastern question. The Tarkey question is the last, the determining incident of a struggle, the object of which must be a decisive change of system in the European international policy. Russia hereafter is for us a more exponent of absolutism. England has taken up arms with great reluctance; the cannot, she must not lay them down, until a surfer of propositions have been selemnly adopted by all the European powers, as a foundation for all future international policy. Russia hereafter is for us a more exponent of absolutism. England has taken up arms with great reluctance; the cannot, she must not lay them down, until a surfer of propositions have been selemnly adopted by all the European powers, as a foundation for all future international cannot be first to the first part of the first was a first of these should be, No Power shall cere take five, except by powerful and principle of non interven

THE WAR.

THE DANUBE.
There were skirmishes at Kalafat from the 11th to the 6th, but with slight loss of hife.
The news from the seat of war is extremely scanty. Inglish and French officers are now employed by O aer asha in arranging the details of the various projected op-

restains.

It is generally known that the Turkish troops now in the Bulgarian perts and fortresses on the Biack Sea will march to Shanks in the month of April, in order to make room for the Anglo French auxiliaries, who, on their arrival, will assemble somewhere near to Constantinople, and repose for a time from the fatigues of their voyage. None of the auxiliary troops will be sent to the Danube, but the of the auxiliary troops will be sent to the Danues. But the
reserve aivision of the French under General Forcz will,
pethags, he posted in R unnella to the south of the Balkan.
A strongly entrenched camp is being formed at Fokeheny Marshal St. Arnand's quartermaster and eight
other English and French officers are at Sammla. Omer
Fesha removed his headquarters from Shumia to Rustchak
on the 19th of March
There are several Americans in camp. An English let-

ter weiter says:
- The Turkish camp is a perfect Babel of tongues. To "The Turkish camp is a perfect Babel of tongues. To almost all the different races of Europe. Asia and Africa must now be added Americans. Like all the auxiliaries of the Porte the men from the Far West say that they have come with ride, revolver and howis kafe, to defend the cause of civilization and humanity against Russia."

Recent Russian bulletins announced that the Russian butteries had destroyed the Turkish flotill'sa before Nicapalis and Russiankisters from the spot occlare that the ships had received little or no damage from the Russian fire.

Lord Ragian was expected to arrive at Constantinople about the first of April, so as to coincide as nearly as possible with the arrival of Marshall St. Armand.

A council extraordinary whose duty it is to provide for the wants of the Furkish army and their suntitaries, has been appointed. It is composed of the Pashas Robbelld, Mich and Ali, Mehamed Robbell, Rifsat, Riza, and Achimet bell.

met Fethi.

In Constontinople a new corps of 20,000 men is to be In Constensinople a new corps of 20,000 men is to be formed under the name of the new Imperial Guard. The latest news from Egypt is, that in a short time another corps of 20,000 infantry, and 3,000 horse will be placed at the disposal of the Saltan. Omer Pasha, in order to teach more bemanity to his irregular troops, has offered a reward for every Russian prisoner brought in alive.

Dispatches from Constantinople state that the object of Gen. Borgover's recent visit to Gallipoli was to plan its feetimention as an English naval station. For the present, however, Gallipoli is chiefly mentioned as the rendezvous of the French troops.

In Beyrout, Syria March 6, it was reported that the French steamer Serieuse is missing.

French steamer Seriouse is missing.
The Paris Patric learns that the Sultan will place 1,000 horses and 1,800 mules at the service of the expeditionary

The export of gold from Ressia was probibited by Imperial akase. A Vienna letter states that from and after March 19, the export of corn and provisions of all kinds from the Danabean Principalities is prohibited toward the East, but not in the opposite direction. In other words,

East, but not in the opposite direction. In other words, no provisions will be permitted to leave Modavia and Wallachia down stream, but trade will be carried on with the Austrian arovinces as usual.

The prohibition of the expost of corn had produced a paric at Odessa, and it was feared that many failures would be the consequence. The new paper currency was already felling into discredit in Russia, gold imperials and even the silver coinage being at a premium of 1 per cent. It was recently stated that tien, Gortschakoff was discussed. A general of infantry of that name was castier. missed. A general of infantry of that name was cashiered—but not the Gorchakolf, who ranks a General of Ar

missed. A general of infantry of that name was easilered—but not the Gorchakoff, who ranks a General of Artillery, besides commanding in the Principalities.

The following "Order of the Doy" has been addressed by Omer Pasha to the troops at Kalafat:

"General Son Division and Beigand, Surgainst and Schallers Officials of the Indivision of the Annal Officials of the Indivision of the Annal Officials of the Indivision of the Annal The attraction of Kalafat:

"The attracted of Kalafat: which we have conquered with a mach corner. In such suffers to come of the gradiest importance for our crase. In your hands result the hour of the country.

"I win your small present or small farm in that post—if you are testly in in deferse, to shad the last drop of your blood, it will be in roomable it calculate at the aventages that will result from your beream.

"If on the contrary, the enemy should succeed in gataleg possession of your interached camp, may God save as from that immense calculates of word in the last property in which is in the eyes of the edition of most Offacious is verying epithese entirely in your well known consiste.

"If only one of the last property is not seen to world a hist of himselman hours." It imports Majors the believe of a hist of himselman hours. It is import on the last carried that it is the eyes of the california from the most of the Albuman trains and the last of the Albuman trains and the state of the Albuman trains and the stat

Letters from Bucharest, Galatz and Odessa state that from the Crimes and Little Wallachia the Bussians appear to be preparing to defend and tortify their positions rather

Letters from Bucharest, Geiatz and Odessa state that from the Crimes and Little Willachia the Russians appear to be preparing to defend and iortify their positions rather there is make any forward investment. From troops have been sent to the Crimes, the defense of which is intrusted to General Ermentoff. Kaffa has been fortified, and the mountain passes on Taurido have been rendered more different and also compiled. At Odessa, the markitime eatrance of which is closed with chains like that of Sexas topel a compile been formed and butteries have been established on the intrust. Battations of infantry have also been intelled at later the along the court between its Feg and the Pal ser.

At Galax General Schilders chief of the corps the factification in course of engineers where compiled by the works are about to always and Prince Wormsonnky have been controlled on the left bank of the ford and the rightents of the Prince of Warsaw and Prince Wormsonnky have been alonged the troops previously concentrated thurs to absende his defersive position, expect momentally in coder to hinder the occupation of the neighboring islands by the Turks The large read of the left bank of the ford and the first theory are about to any occurred on the left from the movement that the Sank of the Company was reported antifered to the left does not have any endour on the total that the Turks are about to any occurred on the left from the movement that the Sank and French through are about to a transce of the form that movement that the Sank and the the Turks are about to any occurred on the left from the movement that princed with the Sank and the the Turks are about to be read to the left of the core of the Company was reported on ball that the Turks are about to any occurred on the left of the core of the Company was reported antifered to the left on the large of the Company was reported antifered to the left on the left of the large of the Company was reported antifered to the left of the core of the Company was reported antifered t

British Consul at Guistz, who, on the 11th March, su-mounced to ship where that the Russians were throwing rocks, sandbags, suchors and rubblish into the St George's channel, and had stretched a chain across the Suline

menth.

There was a rumor at Constinople, March 12, that the Russian fleet had left Sovastopol and conveyed provisions and ment to the first on the Circussian coast. This is extremely doubtful. The Sampson steamer and a Proposition of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of Sovastopol, and would have immediately cumunicated the news to the allied fleet.

By latest accounts from Odessa, the Russian naval force at Sevastopol is ten line of battle and forty two other ships.

Almost the only intelligence we have from Asia comes in the shape of a diary of a journey from Trebis ands to Erserous, made by a correspondent of The London Term in company with Major Bonfanti, an American in the Turkish service. They left Trebizonde on the 31st of January, and arrived at Erseroum on the 11th February, the whole route being deeply covered with snow. The travelers passed numerous parties of soldiery bringing up guns, summunition, &c., and on arrival at Erseroum, found Gen. Goyon busily and zealously engaged in organizing the army under his command.

The fleet under Sir Charles Napier is being rapidly strengthened. Sir Charles sailed from Portsmouth 11th March, with fifteen sail, but by this time the number has been made up to twenty-six sail, of which twelve are ships of the line.

of the line.

The following is a statement of this powerful deet.

The following is a statement of this powerful deet.

	SCREW LINE OF DATE	Gana.	Mac.	H powe
		131	1,100	18
	The Duke of Wellington		990	40
	The Royal George	121	900	- 65
	The St. Jean d'Acre	101 -	830	43
	The Princess Royal	91		40
	The Cressy	80	750	
	The Blenkeim	60	650	45
	The Hogue	60	1990	-43
	The Ajax	58	630	45
	The Edinburg	58	530	45
	SAILING LINE OF BAY	TTLE SHI	pa.	
	CALL THE COLUMN TO A COLUMN TO	Gnos.	Men	H pom
	The Neptune	120	970	
١	The Monarch	84	720	- 100
	The Boscawen	70	8:30	-
	SCREW FRIGA	TES.		422
		Guns	Man.	II powe
	The Euryalus	50	530	36
	The imperieuse	50	530	30
	The Arrogent	47	450	36
	The Amphion	34	329	30
	The Tribune	20	300	30
	The Daubtless	26	300	58
	The Cruiser	16	125	6
	The Miranda	14	230	25
	The Silvanda - PADDLE WHEEL S			
	· PADDLE WHEEL *	Guna.	Mon.	H. pawe
	The Leopard	16	280	36
		- APPENDED	200	549
	The Dragon	6	160	50
	The Bull Dog	-75	300	56
	The Valorous	16	160	47
	The Odin	6	160	47
	The Vulture	6	100	40
	The Basilish	9	*100	10
		102		9.81
	Total	300	14,015	

The above figures are as accurate as can be obtained with regard to the number of men. They may be slightly above or below the atual numbers on board some of the ships, but they are not materially wrong. In course of a few cays the freet would be further results and be following ships, irrespective of the French squestron, particularly and allowing ships irrespective of the French squestron, particularly and allowing ships in the specific particular and allowed the ships are ships as a ship and allowed the ships and allowed the ships are ships as a ship and allowed the ships are ships as a ship and allowed the ships are ships as a ship and the ships are ships as a ship as a ship and the ships are ships as a ship as a ship and the ships are ships as a ship and the ships are ship

Sir Charles had arrived at Copenhagen and had an in-terview with the authorities. It was expected the King would receive him. The fleet is to rendezvous at Kiel. THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

According to the published accounts in the Austrian and German new capers, the insurrection is spreading, but private advices, equally reliable, from Epirus, to March 18, make a contrary statement. The former say that Suli and nearly all the southern marktime districts of Albania bave risen; that the insurrection extends from one end of the Findus Mountains to the other; and that Tasvelian is precisioned Commander in Chief of the insurgent army.

Letters dates the 9th of March, mention the taking of the town of Arta by the insurgent Greeks, and that numbers of men had joined Captains Kronia and Jako, who hold possession of the districts of Armona, Demeko and Karditzs, within twelve hours of Volo. We have, however, two days inter news than the above, (a the 1th, brought to Constantinople from Syn by the Liverpool streams and Jako, who had it achee the insurgent at Arta, driven them across the from tier, and only stopped when fixed upon by the Greek regulars. There are various embellishments to the above which we need not occupy our space by repeating. Perhaps the true state of the case is that the tastrection, although temperacily suppressed, is far from being extinguished.

The letters now to hand state that to the remonstrance of the Embassadors of the four Powers the Greek Government had regified that with the small number of troops composing the army it was impossible to check any general movement of the people. If severity were composing the army it was impossible to check any general movement of the people. If severity were composing the army it was impossible to check any general movement of the people. If severity were composing the army it was impossible to check any general movement of the people. If severity were composing the army it was impossible to check any general movement of the people. If severity were composite the fronts would probably revolt end revolutior ize Grosse itself. The Government, therefore, could not hope to interfere with success.

Further strengents that have come to hand direc

GREAT BRITAIN

In Parliament the proceedings had not been of much In Parliament the proceedings had not been of much interest. The principal subjects under consideration was the Simony Law Amendment bill: bill regulating the payment of wages in Hosiery manufacture; bill for government of Vestries; a bill to put down Gaming houses and the income Tax bill, which was read a second time. Both Houses had before them the case of Thomas Sturgeon & Son of Grays, Essex, who undertook to supply longe for the cavalry now on the way to Tarkey. The bales of hay supplied by these Sturgeons were found to contain shavings, stones, wood, and other rubbish. There was some doubt if the law could take cognizance of their effense, and the House expressed satisfaction when Lord Campbell gave his opinion that they were liable to proceedition.

Government has chartered the West India mail steamers Government has chartered the West India mail steamers. Trent and Mcdway for conveyance of troops. Several ship captains have been engaged at Sunderland to act as silets to Napier's feet.

The negetlations for a Turkish loan had been concluded with Mosers. Rothschild. It is to be for £2,200,000 ster-

The negetiations for a Turkish loan had been consistent with Mesers. Rothschild. It is to be for £2.200,000 storling, in a six per cent stock at 85, redesmable in fifteen years. It is very favorably received in the market. In the Leuton Induit just issued from Rome by Cardinal Life Eminence regrets his absence from England.

In the Lected Induit just issued from Rome by Cardinal Wiseman, his Eminence regrets his absence from England at the present epoch, but expresses a hope "to be seen in the midst of the feithful at home." He enjoins "that as soon as war shall be publicly amounced should the Divine mercy not avert it) there shall be inserted in the prayer recited after mass on Sundays for Her Hajesty the Queen, the clause—for forty years omitted—Asstem appearer, that she may conquer her enemies." The document is ordered to be read in all the churches in the architecture. Westimpster. unent is ordered to be read in all the churches in the suc-closers of Westminster

P. Mentesex & Co., exchange brokers of London and